FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XXII.. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1839. [NO. 1167.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

The Subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have again secured the invaluable services of the Rev. H. McLean as a School Teacher in the Paris Academy.—This Academy is eligibly located in the upper part of Robeson county, and is surrounded by an intelligent and virtuous people, among whom Board can be obtained for 15 or 20 Students at a low rate.

The School will open on the 1st Monday in November next. The prices per Session of five months will be $6 for Spelling and Reading; $8 for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, and $10 for the Languages.

The Subscribers deem it unnecessary to say any thing to the public respecting the abilities of Mr. McLean, as any thing that they could say would be a commendation inadequate to their past experience of his services as an able, efficient and indefatigable instructer of youth.

DUNCAN McPHATTER,
NEILL FAIRLEY,
A. McEACHERN.

Robeson County, Oct. 5, 1839. 66-3w

Situation Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN whose whole attention for 25 years past, has been devoted to the superintendency of Factory Establishments at the North, is desirous of removing either to Virginia or North Carolina, to take the whole charge of any *Cotton Manufactory*, where such an Agent is needed.—His desire of removal to a Southern State springs from inclination, not necessity. The testimonials at his command, of character and abilities, are numerous and unexceptionable.

Gentlemen desiring his services, who can offer a compensation worthy of consideration, may obtain all the information they require by addressing Letters to A. B., Providence, Rhode-Island.

Sept. 2. 1839. 66—3t

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

POST OFFICE, WADESBOROUGH, *October* 1, 1839.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in this office, to-wit:

Mary Buchanan 3, Jas. Beverly, Mary Boggan, G. D. Boggan, Brown & Jacobs, Allen Carpenter, Rev. John Culpepper, sen., Sarah Childs, Benjamin Covington, N. Cochran, Clerk of the Superior Court, Burwell Copland, John K. Dixon, Dorsen Davis, Thos. C. Garrison, Alfred Galaway, Jas. H. Grace, Lucy Gulledge or Elizabeth Boggan, Dennis Grady, Joel Hammond, John Harrington, Noah Hemby 2, Rosannah Harrill, Ruth Huey, Ebben N. Ingram, Thos. Ingram, Rebecca Ingram, E. Ingram, Matilda Ingram, Dr. W. G. Jones, Jesse Jarman, Eliza Jones, Richard McBride, Charlotte D. Martin, Alex. McKay 2. Dan'l McMillan, Wm. H. Patrick, M. J. Pickett, Reddick Price, D. Rushing, Wm. Robbards, James Ross, Wm. Ricketts, John P. Rutland 2, Reason Rushing, Sheriff of Anson, Mary Smith, Allen Tye, Wm. G. Wilson, P. H. Winston 2, Peter Matthews.

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

20,000 lbs. Prime Bacon.

FOR Sale in Lots to suit purchasers.

JAMES BAKER.

Sept. 13, 1839. 63-*tf.*

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Fayetteville Female Seminary

WILL open on Monday the 14th of October, under the personal direction and instruction of Messrs. BAILEY & SPENCER, assisted in every department by able Female Teachers. Mrs. SPENCER will have personal charge of the Elementary classes—and the lady in charge of the Music Department will pay special attention to the cultivation of the voice to accompany the Piano.

October 2, 1839. 65-tf

Miss Bingham's School.

THE next Term will commence on Monday, 7th October.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-6t.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., *Dean of the Medical Faculty*

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

James Kelly and others *vs.* Archibald Kelly.

[PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF SLAVES.]

YOUR Petitioners state that Daniel Kelly, late of Robeson County, died intestate, and letters of administration issued on his estate—that they are the next of kin to the deceased—that Archibald Kelly, a brother of Intestate, lives in the State of Mississippi, and entitled to a distributive share: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for five weeks, for said Archibald Kelly to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, to answer, plead, &c., or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.

SHAD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

September 14, 1839. 64-5w.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Margaret McLauchlan and others *vs.* Charles MacLean, Daniel McLean.

[PETITION FOR THE SALE OF A SLAVE.]

THE Petition states that John McLean, late of Robeson County, died intestate in the year 1838, owning and possessed at the time of his death, besides other property, one negro slave—that John McLean, one of the Petitioners, administered on his estate, and that distribution cannot be made among the heirs and distributees unless the slave be sold—that the two defendants live beyond the limits of the State: Therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.

SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

September 16, 1839. 64-5w.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 27, 1839. 60-tf.

THE copartnership between the subscribers has been dissolved. The unsettled business of the concern will be attended to by T. J. Curtis, to whom all demands against the firm will be presented, and all persons indebted to them will make immediate payment.

THO. J. CURTIS,
J. H. MYROVER.

Sept. 30, 1839. 65-4w

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

SPEECH OF THE HON. W. C. RIVES,

At a Public Dinner given him at Louisa Court House, Virginia, on the 7th September, 1839.

Fellow Citizens of the County of Louisa:

I rise to return you my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments for the honor you have done me. Without any claim on your kindness derived from former political relations, a tie which never fails to create the warmest sympathies, and with even but a very limited personal acquaintance among you, you have yet been pleased to manifest towards me the cordial interest of old constituents and friends. Occupying the unambitious station of a private citizen without the glare or consequence of public office, enjoying none even of that adventitious influence which a systematic connection with party ever gives to individuals, but standing upon the humble merit alone, for whatsoever they may have been intrinsically worth, of past efforts in the cause of the country, you have yet, notwithstanding these unattractive circumstances, sought me ought in the obscurity of my retreat, and made me the object of this public and flattering demonstration of your confidence and regard. Nothing but the magnanimous sentiments, which animate the bosom of a free people, could have led to this generous procedure on your part. You saw me, gentlemen, for a consistent adherence to principle, *denounced as an apostate*—for a faithful representation of the sentiments, and an honest endeavour to execute the will, of my constituents, *stigmatized as a traitor*—and for refusing to put off old, and to assume the livery of new professions and doctrines, at the arbitrary bidding of power and of party, you saw me attempted to be *branded as a turn-coat and deserter:* and moved by the spectacle of injustice exhibited in these revolting accusations, you have fearlessly, in the integrity of your hearts, come forward to cheer me by the assurances of your approbation and applause. I beg you to be assured gentlemen, that I appreciate this noble conduct of yours as I ought to do, that I value this testimony of your good opinion, as I ever prize the unbought and spontaneous voice of a virtuous and intelligent people, and that I accept it, with sensibility and pride, as an ample set-off to all the fierce denunciations of party resentment with which I have been pursued.

I have called on my accusers, fellow-citizens, to say wherein have I offended, what heinous sin have I committed, of what crime against the liberties and happiness of my country have I been guilty, that I have been thus ferociously pursued and denounced. Have I abandoned any principle of the old Republican creed of Virginia, which it has ever been my pride to confess, and to make the guide of my political conduct? I desire nothing more than to be judged by the recognized principles of that creed. Have I become the advocate of a latitudinous construction of the Constitution—of a National Bank—of a protective Tariff—of a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government? No man can or will assert it. In all these respects, I challenge the strictest comparison of my acts and opinions with those even of the most orthodox in power. Have I betrayed any interest of the State, or misrepresented her sentiments and opinions, on any of the great questions of national policy, in which, as one of her Representatives, I have been called to take a part? No fellow-citizens, no. It is my refusal, on the contrary, to offer up what I considered your highest interests as a sacrifice on the altar of party, that constitutes my great offence; and I am yet to see the candid man of any party who will not promptly admit that, in my opposition to the financial policy of the Administration and its associated projects, I have faithfully reflected the actual opinions of a decided majority of the people of Virginia.

Have I violated any pledge, or failed to fulfil any just and reasonable expectation as to my course?—And here, fellow-citizens, you will excuse me for bestowing a very brief notice on a miserable attempt which has been made, by a sheer falsification of the record, to hold me up as advocating, in a speech which I made on the removal of the Deposites, in January, 1834, an exclusive metallic currency, and *pledging* myself to bring forward a scheme of that sort. Let the speech, in its unmutilated text, answer for itself. I will tell you, fellow-citizens, what I said and what I afterwards did; and then you will judge whether I have renounced any opinion, or failed in the redemption of any pledge. I was combatting on the occasion referred to, the old argument that a Bank of the United States was necessary, as a regulator, to preserve the soundness of the currency; and I expressed the opinion, in the words which follow, that "whatever influence such an institution may be supposed to exert in preserving the soundness of the currency, that object would be much more effectually promoted by a return, *as far as practicable*, to a metallic circulation." Now, fellow-citizens, will you believe it, that certain newspaper writers, whose productions were much lauded and blazoned forth by the party press on the eve of the late elections, (in their unscrupulous eagerness to convict me of some appearance of inconsistency,) while professing to quote *literally* with the usual accompaniment of inverted commas, the above extract from my speech, actually suppressed the important qualifying phrase "*as far as practicable*," so as to make it appear that I had advocated an absolute return to an exclusive metallic currency. But, gentlemen, this is not all. In the same paragraph of my speech, and immediately after the passage above quoted, I proceeded to define exactly what I meant "by a return, as far as practicable, to a metallic circulation." I said, the first step in the process of reform I contemplated, was "to let the Bank of the United States go down"—the next was "to correct the undervaluation of the gold coins at the mint"—and the last, and certainly not the least, was "to take measures to discourage and suppress the circulation of Bank notes under the denomination of *ten or twenty dollars*, of which the effect would be to supply the "*ordinary channels* of circulation with gold and silver." When by means of the *previous suppression of Bank notes under the denomination of ten or twenty dollars*, the ordinary channels of circulation should be supplied with gold and silver, I added, the Government would then, *(but certainly not till then,)* "be prepared without hardship to the public debtor, to require the payment of its dues in specie." I distinctly indicated the suppression of bank notes under ten or twenty dollars as the limit of "the return, as far as practicable, to a metallic circulation," which I contemplated, and the previous accomplishment of that suppression as the indispensable condition precedent of any attempt on the part of the government to require the payment of its dues in specie.* And yet the whole of this explanatory and qualifying matter has been carefully omitted, in their quotations, by the party writers referred to; and they have seized upon a few general phrases here and there, rudely torn from the context, which plainly limited and explained their meaning, to produce the false impression that in 1834 I had advocated an exclusive hard money currency, and pledged myself to bring forward, at some future day, a proposition having that object in view.

I have shown you, fellow-citizens, the true scheme of currency reform which I have invariably advocated. It was this scheme which I distinctly set forth in the speech I made on the Removal of the Deposites in 1834, and it has ever since been the chart by which my whole course on the subject of the currency, and the collection of the revenue, has been steadily directed. It is the scheme to which I then pledged myself; and a few plain matters of fact will now enable you to decide whether I have not faithfully, and to the letter, pursued and endeavored to carry it out. Very shortly after the speech made by me on the Removal of the Deposites, circumstances occurred, as you doubtless well remember, which made it proper and necessary, as I conceived, that I should resign my seat in the Senate of the U. S. I was, two years after, re-elected to the Senate, and again took my seat in that body towards the close of the session of 1835-6, when it was too late to introduce any new measure of Legislation.—Very early, however, in the succeeding session of 1836-7, I brought forward a proposition in exact pursuance and fulfilment of the views I had expressed, on the occasion of the Removal of the Deposites in 1834. In the interval between my retirement from and return to the Senate, two of the steps indicated in the progressive scheme of currency reform, which I had advocated, had been already taken. The Bank U. S. had gone down by the expiration and non-renewal of its charter, and a law had been passed to correct the under valuation of the gold coins. What then, remained to be done, in completion of the plan of policy indicated in 1834, was to bring forward some measure "for the discouragement and suppression of the small notes under the denomination of ten or twenty dollars." The measure I brought forward had this object in view, proposing, after certain designated periods, to receive in payment of the public revenue only the notes of such Banks as, from and after those periods respectively, should cease to issue bills of the smaller denominations, extending the restriction ultimately but gradually to all notes under the denomination of twenty dollars—a policy which, if heartily adopted by the General Government in its fiscal regulations, it was then believed would be finally embraced and rendered efficient by the co-operation of the States. This measure afterwards became well known under the name of the Currency Bill. It was passed by overwhelming majorities of both Houses of Congress, but being presented to the President, General Jackson, within the last ten days of the session of Congress and of his own Administration, it was withheld by him, and by that means only, prevented from becoming a law, for if he had returned it with his objections, it was well known, there was much more than the constitutional majority of two-thirds in each house to overrule his veto. Why a measure which was designed to carry out a policy which General Jackson himself had repeatedly recommended, was thus violently strangled, I have never been able to devise, unless it were that, among its other provisions, it contained one overlaying the favorite Executive bantling of the celebrated Specie Circular.

However this may be, fellow-citizens, I think you will not hesitate to say, upon this simple recital of facts, that I had faithfully and to the letter pursued the views I had expressed in 1834—that I did all it was in my power to do, to carry out the policy and system of measures I then advocated; and if they were not conducted to a successful consummation, the fault, most assuredly, was not mine. But I was not satified with the single effort to carry out the views announced by me in 1834. At the special session of Congress convened by President Van Buren in September, 1837, I again brought forward, in persevering conformity to those views, the identical proposition I had offered during the session of 1836-7, when I had been supported in it by the whole Administration party in the Senate, with the exception of four or five dissentients only. On this occasion, however, the President having in the meantime recommended his hard money Sub-Treasury project the whole Administration party, with very few exceptions, abandoned me in the position I still continued to maintain; and the same proposition which, only six months before, had received the nearly unanimous vote of the Senate, was now, in consequence of this sudden change of front by the body of the Administration party, negatived by a decided majority. Still, however, I determined to make one more effort; and during the succeeding regular session of 1837-'38, I submitted, for the third time, with very slight modifications, as part of a more extensive measure, the same proposition which had, at a very recent date, been sanctioned by the almost unanimous approval of the Senate. But the maledictions of party had been shed upon it, and it was again rejected. There let it rest.—Having done all that an honorable fidelity to principle could demand, I leave the responsibility where the power is.

So much for a charge which, though resting on a gross and wanton mutilation of a printed context, and sustained only by a total ignorance or misrepresentation of facts, has yet been so often the theme of a distorting partizan malevolence, that I could not, in justice to an occasion, doubtless, intended by you to afford me the opportunity of defending myself against the various accusations directed against me, pass it over altogether without notice. I ask then again, fellow-citizens, what have I done to merit all the obloquy and denunciation with which I have been so copiously visited? I have firmly adhered to, and to the best of my ability zealously maintained, all the old republican doctrines of Virginia.—I have faithfully represented her opinions, and sought to guard her rights and interests in all the great questions of national policy on which I have been called as her representative to act—and I have steadily pursued and perseveringly endeavored to carry out, under circumstances of the greatest discouragement, while abandoned by former friends, every principle I had laid down for the guidance of my public course. What crime, then, have I committed? I will tell you, fellow-citizens: I have refused, as the representative of this old "unterrified" Commonwealth of ours, to become the supple and pliant tool of power; I have not bowed the knee to Baal, and fallen down and worshipped the brazen image of Executive infallibility. While in my conscience believing the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration to be fraught with the greatest dangers to the liberties and happiness of my country, I have not been willing to utter with my lips the slavish and treasonable declaration that I would "sink or swim" with the author and persevering patron of these measures. This is my crime, and the source of all the bitter and vindictive denunciations to which I have been exposed.

No one, fellow-citizens, could have had more or stronger motives of a personal nature to adhere to and support Mr. Van Buren's administration than I have had. I had voted for and cordially sustained his election to his present elevated station, in the honest belief that he would conduct the affairs of the country with prudence, and in conformity to sound Republican principles. I naturally wished, therefore, to justify the correctness of my choice by finding cause to uphold, as far as I could, the wisdom of his measures. Other inducements of a more positive character were not wanting to make it the interest of whatever ambition I might possess, to support his administration. There was nothing in the way of official advancement, that I could have desired, which was not placed at my disposal or within my reach. On the other hand, I knew well from the history of political proscriptions in all countries, and especially in our own, that, if yielding to an imperious sense of duty to my country, I should fearlessly oppose any favorite measure of the administration, what a storm of vengeance and denunciation I should draw upon my own head. I knew all this, as well then as I know it now, when I have experienced it all. But, in the high trust with which the generous confidence of my State had clothed me, I did not feel myself at liberty to take counsel either of my interests or my fears.—Without presuming to appropriate to myself the instructive historical allusion in the toast with which you have honored me, in any other way than as a high example which we should all endeavor, at least, to approximate, I thought it would as little become a Virginia Senator as a Roman Consul to permit either the gold or the elephants, the bribes or the threats, of Pyrrhus, or the offer even of the first place in the King's court, to swerve him from his duty to his country, or to turn him from the path of rectitude and honor. I had received no mission from the State of Virginia to yield a blind obedience to the will, or an indiscriminate support to the measures of the President. My business was to represent *her*—to look to *her* opinions and sentiments—*her* rights and interests—and *freely* to oppose or support the measures of the President, according as in my best judgment, (when unenlightened by Instructions,) they should conflict or correspond with those great principles. As Senator of the U. States, I had taken an oath "*to support the Constitution*" of my country, but none to *support* the President, right or wrong. On other occasions, when honored with other trusts, I have sworn *fidelity to our ancient and beloved Commonwealth;* but I have never taken, and so long as I remain an American freeman, I never will, take an *oath of fealty*, secret or open, to any party chieftain.

It was under these circumstances, and with these views of my official trust, that I entered upon the discharge of my duties at the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration. I was not only cordially disposed but even most anxious, to give his administration my support. I have accordingly supported his measures, whenever I could do so, consistently with a sense of paramount duty to the country, and a proper regard to old and long cherished principles. But when in the face of the recorded principles and policy of the whole party by which he was elected, the President came forward and urged upon the country a measure which, in my conscience, I believed to be fraught with the greatest dangers to its liberty and happiness, I could recognise nothing either of authority or of infallibility in the Executive will, to require me to surrender to it the solemn convictions of my own understanding and the highest interests of my constituents. Gentlemen, you all recollect the history of this sinister measure, (I refer, of course, to the sub-treasury project,) which for the last two years, since it has so strangely won the Presidential regard, has been hanging like an avalanche of terror and desolation over the country. You all remember that when it was brought forward in 1834-5, it stood condemned by the recorded votes of the entire administration party, (with a solitary exception only,) of that day. It was denounced, in the name and under the authority of Gen. Jackson's administration, by the official organ of the government, as *anti-republican, demoralising, corrupting, disorganising, revolutionary.* It was held up to public reprobation, as a scheme fraught with the most alarming danger to the public liberty "by enlarging *Executive power* and putting in its hands the means of corruption,"—as transferring the public money "directly into the *palms* of Executive agents, the creatures and partisans of the President, instead of keeping it on deposite in Banks, whence it could not be drawn for other than public purposes without instant detection"—and thus "exposing it to be *plundered by a hundred hands*, where one cannot now reach it!" These sentiments were echoed by the Republican Press throughout the country, and formed the acknowledged and universal creed of the Republican party. Resting, as they did, on the impregnable foundations of truth and reason, they commanded my most hearty assent. The more too, I reflected on the practical operations of this scheme, with its stern and monopolising exaction of specie for the government and its stipendiaries, the more thoroughly was I convinced of its ruinous effects on the general prosperity and business concerns of the whole community—and that, with the additional apparatus with which it was proposed to arm it, of Treasury notes, of certificates of deposite, founded on the government hoards of specie, to serve a general currency, of buying and selling bills of exchange, and of making transfers, through its own instrumentality, of large sums of money from the places of collection to the places of disbursement, separated by the immense distances of our continent, it would, inevitably, work itself into a great *Government Bank*—the realization of the most fearful conjunction of the moneyed and political power of the country, which the imagination can conceive! With these views of the character and tendencies of the Executive scheme, honestly and thoroughly entertained,—views, too, which had the high sanction, at every recent date, of the unanimous concurrence of the whole Republican party—should I not, fellow-citizens, have been a *traitor* indeed, (a traitor to *my country,*) if I had permitted any slavish and demoralising notion of personal or party allegiance to the President to draw me into its support?

I will not, fellow-citizens, at this time of day and upon an occasion like this, weary you by a formal argument on the character and tendencies of the sub-treasury project. Discussion, in every variety of form, has well-nigh exhausted the theme, and I could hardly promise myself that it would be in my power to present it to you in any new or important lights. Experience, however, the best of teachers, is daily throwing a blaze of light on its fatal tendencies, and adding fresh testimony to the truth and force of the objections which have been so often, but so unavailingly, (so far as the authors of the measures are concerned,) urged against it. The system has already been in operation on a very limited scale and in a modified form, in respect to the custody alone of the public monies; and what have been its fruits? A scene of public plunder and of wide spread official delenquincy, which must cause every honest citizen, whether he regard the honor and public morals of his country, or the safety of its treasure, to hang his head in indignant humiliation.—From the "one fell swoop" of a million and a quarter of dollars, by the New York collector, to the petty larcenies of some village delinquent, what have we seen, since the adoption of this system by the Executive but a continued and mortifying spectacle of official peculation, and dilapidation of the public funds? Hardly a day passes that does not add some new defaulter to this already swollen list of infidelity, and public robbery.

"The ear is pained,
The soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and fraud with which the land is filled."

But painful and provoking as are these fruits of the sub-treasury policy, while yet in "the green tree" too, and but very partially put in practice, they hardly deserve a moment's consideration, compared with those extensive and desolating inroads upon the public prosperity and liberty, which must inevitably result from its operations, when the entire system shall be fully organised, and set in motion by law. If you desire, fellow-citizens, to see these ruinous consequences pourtrayed with a pencil of light, and from a source of the highest authority and impartiality, let me recommend to your calm consideration a most able letter upon the subject written by President Dew of William and Mary College to a friend in Alabama, and which, though not intended for publication, has happily, for the cause of truth and the public instruction, found its way to the Press. That profound and distinguished Political Economist, whose opinions on this subject will surely not receive the less consideration from the fact that he is removed from the arena, and exempt from the bias of party politics, has analysed and laid bare, in the letter to which I have referred, the operations of this fatal system, with a force of logic and learning combined, which cannot, as it seems to me, be resisted by any candid mind. He has shewn that the system is incompatible "with the civilization of the age in which we live"—that "it is a decided movement backward towards the ages of barbarism"—that it is "an open declaration of war against the established credit system of the country," whose overthrow cannot be accomplished without laying in ruins, by the same blow, the most important interests of society—and that so far from exerting a salutary influence, as has been pretended, on the *currency* and the *commerce* of the country, it would involve the one in "constant fluctuation and insecurity," and subject the other to "violent convulsions and embarrassments," enhancing, at the same time, the weight of public taxation, and putting in the hands of the *Executive* a moneyed engine of the most formidable power. On this last point, he uses the following emphatic language: "Give the President of the United States the sub-treasury, hemmed in and guarded by all the devices which the wisdom of

*Both of these important limitations were distinctly reiterated and fully developed by me in a speech which I made professedly on the "Currency and Collection of the Public Revenue," (being in support of a proposition I had offered relating to those subjects,) in the Senate of the United States on the 10th January, 1837, eight months before the hard money sub-treasury project was broached by the President. In that speech, it will be seen, I declared in express terms that "any attempt by the Government to collect its revenues in specie alone, *before a previous suppression of the smaller notes,* (under twenty dollars) *had taken place,* would be attended *with great hardship to the public debtor, dangerous runs upon the Banks, and extensive distress and embarrassment to the whole community.*" The reader is respectfully referred to both that speech and the speech of 1834.

man can contrive, and I will venture the prophecy that not one generation will pass away, before the trammels will be removed, every obstacle be overcome, and your sub-treasury will stand forth, confessed to the world a colossal Banking Institution, controlled and directed by the Executive and his minions," and "wo to that country which shall ever witness the consummation of so monstrous an alliance!" Shall we, fellow-citizens, in the headlong career of a senseless party-spirit, turn a deaf ear to these warnings of a far-seeing and patriot philosophy, coming in aid of the instinctive suggestions of our common sense? And yet my refusal to blindly follow the lead of the President, in support of a system so characterised by the united voice of reason and philosophy, and condemned in advance by the unanimous denunciations of his own political friends, is one of the high crimes and misdemeanors for which I am this day arraigned before you as a *traitor* and *apostate?*

I say *one*, gentlemen, for there are other *counts* in the indictment against me, to which I will now proceed. The next offence, in point of time, for which I have been arraigned by my accusers, is that at the commencement of the late session of congress, finding the country filled with rumors in regard to a renewed and illicit fiscal connexion between the Government and the Bank of the United States, I had the hardihood to offer certain resolutions of enquiry calling upon the Executive for information in regard to the existence and particulars of that connection. You all recollect, gentlemen, the "long agony" through which the country had passed, in order to dissolve the former fiscal connexion with that institution. I speak of the Bank of the U. States, under its National and State character, as virtually one and the same institution; for its capital was the same, its stockholders were the same (with the single exception of the shares formerly held by the U. States,) its principal officers were the same, its spirit and administration were the same. It had been so expressly declared to be by the President of the U. S. himself and all his leading supporters; and by him and them, an "uncompromising hostility" had been solemnly denounced against it. What, therefore, was the just surprise of the country to learn that these relations had been all at once, suddenly changed, and that the very administration, which had denounced "uncompromising hostility" against the Bank, had again made it to a great extent, the fiscal agent and depository of the government, and had deliberately renewed a connection, which the whole country had been so recently convulsed to dissolve! I looked, with anxiety, into the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented to us at the commencement of the session of congress, for a full disclosure and explanation of these transactions with the Bank, in relation to which the public feeling and curiosity had been so strongly aroused. But I looked in vain. A studied reserve and ambiguity were maintained on the subject, and nothing appeared but the fact, sufficiently significant, however, and that shewn, not by the body of the report, but by a small document annexed to it, that near two millions of the public money were even at that time, on deposite in the Bank of the United States! But, soon after the Secretary's Report, the President of the Bank himself ostentatiously addressed a letter, through the medium of the newspapers, to Ex-President Adams, throwing off all reserve, evidently written in the exulting consciousness of successful achievement, announcing to the country that his differences with his old antagonist had been satisfactorily terminated—that he "*no longer* had controversies with the Government of the Union"—that "*arrangements* had been made which had brought the government into efficient cooperation with *the Bank* for the *re-establishment of the currency*"—that "in the month of July preceding, the Government had agreed to receive an anticipated payment of the bonds of the Bank, to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars, in *a credit* to the Treasurer *on the books of the Bank*"—and that "arrangements were made with the Government for the more distant public disbursements in *the notes of the Bank!*" Here, then, seemed to be "confirmation strong" from one of the high contracting parties, of all that rumor had alleged in regard to the renewed fiscal connection between the Government, and the Bank of the U. States—enough, most assuredly, to justify, and even to demand enquiry.

Now, fellow-citizens, I ask you in all candor to say if, with these facts and revelations before me disclosing transactions in direct violation of a law of Congress, in open contempt of former professions, and of the plain dealing and sincerity of the American character, I had held back, from any fear of the denunciations of power, and failed to unravel to the public view proceedings which seemed to me of such evil example, as well as wholly indefensible in themselves, should I not have shewn myself a craven son of the "Old Dominion," utterly unworthy of the high trust of representing her honor and her rights! I so felt and thought, gentlemen; and I did not hesitate, therefore, at once, to present resolutions calling upon the Executive for full information in regard to these illegitimate transactions. And what was shewn by the Government's own answer to the call? Why, that in the sale at par of one of its bonds for two and a quarter millions of dollars to the Bank, which the act of Congress authorized to be sold at its par value for "*money in hand*" only, it was agreed between the Government and the Bank that the amount was to be paid in instalments, "*not exceeding* $500,000 *a month*,"—requiring a period of five months to accomplish the whole payment in! I see around me gentlemen of practical experience in such matters, to whom I might appeal for the construction of such a transaction as this; but surely it requires nothing but a common understanding of a few plain English words to decide that this was not a sale for "*money in hand*," but for money to be paid at *future stipulated* periods, and in manifest violation therefore, of the law under which it was made.

In regard to the other Bond of the Bank, the payment of which was anticipated, the transaction entered into by the Government with the bank was alike indefensible. Like all the Bonds executed by the Bank to the U. S. for their portion of the stock of the old Bank it bore interest from its date the 4th of March, 1836. The Bond in question was payable on the 30th Sept. 1838, and was for about $2,300,000, principal and interest. On the 13th of August preceding, (but six weeks before its maturity,) the Government entered into an agreement with the Bank, for discharging this Bond by successive instalments to be carried to *the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank* on the 15th of August, the 15th of September and the 15th of October respectfully. These instalments were to be *entered to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank* only, on the respective days mentioned, but were not then to be *paid out*. On the contrary, the agreement was, that they were to remain *on deposite* in the Bank, and to be paid out, from time to time, as occasion might require, "on drafts to be given in favor of the public creditors." And yet it was expressly agreed by the Secretary of the Treasury that "*interest should cease on each of these instalments*," not from the time when they were paid out, or drawn for, but from the day on which they were carried to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank. Now gentlemen, I think you will say it was nothing short of downright sporting with the public fisc committed to his charge, for the Secretary of the Treasury, without warrant of law, and without necessity, (for who can allege that, with an authority in the Secretary's hands, at the time, to issue treasury-notes to the full amount of the Bond, there was any necessity to anticipate its payment, only six and two weeks before it became payable by its own limitation)—as sensible and unsophisticated men, I say, gentlemen, you cannot but demand what right or justification the secretary had thus to make an arrangement with the Bank for stopping interest upon a public debt, bearing interest, before it was paid or even drawn for!

Such, fellow-citizens, *in detail* was the illegal, unauthorized and gratuitous character, of the transactions between the Government and the Bank of the United States. But it was the general scope, design and result of these transactions, all aiming at and terminating in making the Bank of the United States, (in despite of former declarations of uncompromising hostility) the leading depository and fiscal agent of the Government—and the dangerous consequences and evil example of an alliance thus brought about between the *Executive* and the most powerful banking institution of the country, that mainly attracted and aroused my attention. In all the negotiations respecting the sale or anticipation of the bonds of the Bank, it was a fundamental stipulation that the proceeds were to remain *on deposite in the Bank* till called for by the public necessities, and that they were to be administered and applied by *the Bank*, as the fiscal agent of the Government, at whatever points, however remote, the public service should require payments to be made at. In addition to the proceeds of these bonds, a sum of $300,000, received from the Bank of Kentucky, had been placed and left *on deposite* with the Bank of the U. States, clearly manifesting that it was not the intention of the administration, at the time, to limit its new relations with the Bank to the avails of its own bonds only. In virtue of these different arrangements, public moneys to the amount of *five millions of dollars* had been deposited in the Bank of the United States, and that, at a time, too, when all the rest of the money belonging to the Treasury, with the exception of what was in the mint, was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury himself "to be sometimes less than $200,000, (two hundred thousand dollars.) Besides the advantage of these large *deposites* of the public money, the Bank had secured to itself by its arrangements with the Government, an incalculable benefit in the stipulation that its payments were to be made not at the counter of the Bank in Philadelphia, but at remote places, chiefly in the South and West, the difference of exchange between which and Philadelphia enabled it to realize an enormous gain. In these ramified financial operations on behalf of the Government, extending from Boston to New Orleans and from Norfolk to St. Louis, the Bank was seen and felt, every where to be re-instated in its ancient connection with the Government, *without any fiat of law*, and stood confessed to the view of the nation the accredited fiscal agent and representative of the administration. So sudden and extraordinary a revolution in the relations of these recently antagonist and warring powers, brought about not only without the concurrence, but in despite of the legislative authority of the country, seemed to me a political phenomenon of the gravest character. Viewed in connection with a new and most alarming doctrine brought forward in the President's Message at the commencement of the Session of Congress—a doctrine which seemed designed, in advance, to palliate and excuse this monstrous alliance with the Bank—it not only demanded enquiry and exposure, but appealed, in the most impressive manner, to the anxious reflections of every patriot and freeman in the land.

What, fellow-citizens, was this doctrine? Why, that while the Sub-Treasury scheme should be the *law* of the land, (for the President again recommended it to the adoption of Congress,) the *Executive* should "be *left at liberty*" to "use Banks or not" as the fiscal agent of the Government, according as he or his Secretary of the Treasury might think it *useful* or *politic*, or *convenient* to do so. A doctrine more directly at war with every principle of a *limited* Government and more dangerous to the public liberty, the mind of man cannot conceive. You all recollect, gentlemen, how often and how earnestly Mr. Jefferson, the great patriarch of the Republican party, called upon Congress to tie up the hands of "Executive discretion" by legal regulation, and especially to "circumscribe discretionary powers over the public money."* General Jackson, too, in "whose footsteps" the President was pledged to tread, in calling the attention of Congress to the regulation of the public deposites in Banks by *law*, had emphatically declared that "as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those Institutions," and again, in more general terms, that in every thing relating to "the custody and control of the public moneys, Executive discretion should be restrained and limited in the strictest possible manner.† Yet Mr. Van Buren, strangely forgetting these great maxims of his Republican predecessors, gravely asked to be emancipated, in this delicate and important branch of the public interests, from all legislative restraint, and to be "left at liberty" to "use Banks or not" as the fiscal agents of the Government, according as he or his Secretary of the Treasury might determine it to be "useful or politic or convenient to do so." What would this be, gentlemen, but to place all moneyed Institutions of the country at the absolute devotion of the Executive! No rule of *law* being established on the subject, prescribing the number of Banks to be employed, the nature of the services to be performed by them, defining the manner of their selection, or specifying the causes for which alone, when once employed, they should be discontinued as fiscal agents, the President would be "left at liberty" to employ them when or where, in what number or manner he pleased, to impose what conditions he chose, dismissing one to-day, employing another to-morrow, and thus wielding the public moneys alternately as a lure, or a terror to the Banks, bring them at last into virtual subjection, and close alliance with the *Executive*. Could there be a more striking illustration or a more seasonable warning of the formidable character of this sweeping discretionary power over the moneyed institutions of the country, which the President modestly craved for himself, than in the ominous alliance which, in spite of the most protracted and embittered hostilities, and the most solemn vows of "uncompromising" enmity, on one side at least, its exercise had just effected between the Administration and the most powerful Banking Institution in the Union. It was for the sake of this moral, deeply interesting to the public liberties, and as the best commentary I could offer on the new and alarming doctrines of the President's message, that I felt myself especially called on to hold up this startling and unnatural alliance to the sober and earnest reflection of the country.

But this new and most dangerous system of the President—a system compounded of the Sub-Treasury Scheme and a *discretionary* employment of Banks, both aiming at a fearful enlargement of the Executive power, deserves a farther developement. By the sub-treasury project the Executive acquires the possession and control of the *public monies*—by the *discretionary* employment of Banks, in the keeping and administration of the public monies, the *Executive* obtains a control over the *moneyed institutions* of the country. At first view these two schemes might seem to be incompatible. But by the simple contrivance of depositing the public monies in Bank to the credit of the collector or receiver who is the sub-Treasurer, both objects are at once reconciled, and become, indeed, mutually auxiliary to each other. The sub-Treasurer or Executive agent has still a perfect control and virtual custody of the money, because, standing *to his credit* in the Bank, he can draw it out at any time by his check, and reduce it into his own personal possession; and, at the same time, having the full and unlimited discretion to leave it in Bank or to draw it out—to continue it in the same Bank or to transfer it to some other, according to his own interest or caprice, or the directions of his official head,—the important object of Executive influence and control over the moneyed institutions of the country is attained. Now, fellow-citizens, this system of complicated evil and insecurity, and of accumulated and corrupting Executive influence is the very system, which is, at this moment in full operation at N. York, the great central Depot of the public monies, where, as we are told by the Secretary of the Treasury, "near two thirds of the whole amount of the public revenue, arising from duties, is collected." Its workings are fully developed and exposed by the examination and testimony of the Collector himself, (Mr. Jesse Hoyt,) contained in a document most instructive for its facts, (the Report of the investigating committee on the Swartwout defalcation,) which I sincerely wish could be in the hands of every citizen of this wide-spread Republic. Now, fellow citizens, you could hardly believe it, if it were not vouched by the extorted and reluctant testimony of the party. himself, that all this immense portion of the public treasure, amounting annually to some *fifteen millions of dollars*, is kept by Mr. Hoyt as a part of *his private funds!* He employs two Banks, (the Bank of the State of New York, and the City Bank of New York,) "as his own agents," (to use his own language,) and not as "the agents of the government." He deposites the immense sums of public money collected by him, to *his individual account* in those Banks, and not even to *his* credit as COLLECTOR, making "no distinction whatever" as he says, "in such deposites between the public money, his own private funds, or the funds of his clients," for Mr. Hoyt unites in himself the triple capacity of lawyer, collector and private citizen. What, then, is to prevent Mr. Hoyt, at any time, from drawing out by his own private check, not a million and a quarter of dollars, after the example of his predecesser, but two or three or more millions of the public money, according to the state of this "private account" of his, and invest it in his private speculations, expend it upon some great political contest, involving the fate of his patrons, or take a trip of pleasure with it across the Atlantic? Nothing—absolutely nothing, but that official integrity, which the President himself has told us, and which the recent experience of the country but too mournfully confirms, "is not at all times proof against temptation." Yet, such is the notable Executive system for the safe-keeping of the public monies of this great, hard-working and sensible nation of ours! In regard to the other branch of the system, which makes the people's money, or speaking in a more practical sense, the "streams of Executive bounty," flow from one bank into another, "turned by the nod" of Mr. Hoyt, as the Treasury vice-roy, and which enables him to speak of the Banks used for the deposite of the public monies as "*his* Deposite Banks," "*his* agents, &c." if it has not yet developed its baneful political influence on the moneyed institutions which surround him, most assuredly the day is not far distant when it will be seen and felt in all the maturity of its mischiefs.

Seeing fellow-citizens, the wide-spread devastation of the public funds by the infidelity of Executive agents, to whose custody they were committed, and especially the immense stake of the national treasure left absolutely at the mercy of one man in the city of New York, I felt that some one should assume the responsibility of proposing a PRACTICAL remedy for so loose and dangerous a state of things. The experience of our own State having been full of instruction on this subject, I thought it incumbent on me, if no one else did, to bring forward such a plan. You all recollect, gentlemen, the successive and mortifying defalcations of two of our State Treasurers, men in whose probity the most unlimited confidence had been reposed, but who were unable, as so many others have been, to resist the temptation arising from the possession or control of large sums of public money. These occurrences; involving both a heavy pecuniary loss to the State, and a melancholy sacrifice of individual character and happiness, called upon the Legislature to apply a remedy; and the wisdom and experience of our ablest practical men were tasked in devising it. A system was at length matured and adopted which, in ten years of successful experience, has been found to confer the most absolute security, and is believed to be as perfect as the ingenuity of man can devise. The fundamental and pervading principle of it is, that public monies should, under no circumstances, pass into *the hands* of, or be *touched* at all by the Treasurer, but that they should be paid directly into the Bank to the credit of the Commonwealth, and upon the production of the cashier's receipt for the payment, the Treasurer grants a discharge to the public debtor. So as to payments *by* the Treasurer: the sum to be paid is first ascertained and settled by the auditor of public accounts who draws his warrant for the amount upon the Treasurer, and the Treasurer then endorses *on the warrant* an order of payment, addressed to the cashier of the Bank where the public monies are deposited, by whom the money is actually paid to the public creditor. Thus, both in the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the public money not a dollar is ever touched by, or left under the individual control of the Treasurer.

This was the system, gentlemen, which, under the high authority of the experience of Virginia, I respectfully tendered to the friends of the Administration as affording a practical and efficient security for the public monies. The Bill which I offered, pursuing the very language of our statute, with such modifications as a difference of circumstances required, provided that the public dues, instead of being paid into the *hands* of the Executive agents, should, wherever practicable, be paid directly into the Banks employed as depositories of the public monies, and there placed at once to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.—Being paid directly into Bank they would be secured against the risks which experience had so fully demonstrated to be inseparable from the personal custody of the Collectors and Receivers, and being placed there to the CREDIT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, they could no longer be drawn out or controlled, in any manner, by the subordinate agents of the Executive, but could be reached only by the Treasurer, under a system of checks and counter-checks prescribed by law, IN A WARRANT TO BE DRAWN BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TO BE COUNTERSIGNED BY THE COMPTROLLER AND TO BE RECORDED BY THE REGISTER, which had been found to furnish complete security to the public monies, when standing to the credit of the Treasurer. But recommended as this system was by the ample and signal success which had attended its operation in Virginia, as well as sustained by the most obvious suggestions of a practical common sense, it fell beneath a senseless PARTY CATCHWORD, ("THE DIVORCE OF BANK AND STATE,") and was unceremoniously rejected, because it was said, forsooth, to draw the connection closer than ever with the Banks—or, in other words, fellow citizens, because it removed the public monies farther than ever from the possession and control of the Executive and its agents! The proposition I had offered, thus failing, my sagacious and patriotic friend, Mr. Tallmadge, a stern and bold defender of the people's rights, as of his own dignity and independence, submitted one which proved an *experimentum crucis* in testing the views of the party. Without *requiring* the public dues to be paid or deposited in Banks, it simply provided that whenever this should be done by the *free will* and pleasure of the Executive or its agents, the public monies so paid or deposited should be passed at once to CREDIT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, instead of the credit of the Collector or Receiver. This proposition, most unquestionably just in itself, and even liberal to the views of the Executive, shared the same fate with my own, and was immediately and decisively rejected. Does not this prove, gentlemen, to demonstration, that the policy of the administration and its friends is, under all circumstances, to keep the public money in such a situation that it will be subject to the absolute disposition and control of the Executive and its agents; and that if Banks be employed, its object is to employ them in such a manner, (leaving the public deposites in them liable to be drawn out at any time by the officers making those deposites,) as to bring the money institutions of the country under a most dangerous dependance on Executive discretion. Such is the two-fold and alarming policy plainly indicated in the President's message at the commencement of the late session of Congress, and which his party have hitherto pursued with a faithful and unerring instinct.

(To be concluded next week.)

* See particularly his first Message to Congress in December 1801.

† See his annual Messages to Congress of Dec. 1834, and Dec. 1835.

Custom House Removals.—There has been another batch of removals from office in the Custom House, upon the infamous principle that the incumbents would not subscribe a per centage of their salaries toward the Tammany election fund. We understand that, after the gentlemen refused to subscribe, the Collector was waited upon by a committee, and their removal required. The mandate, we grieve to say, was obsequiously obeyed. We say *grieve*, and we mean what we say. The whole machinery of our National Government is becoming rotten, and Jacobin clubs are dictating to public officers in the same spirit in which they were wont to overawe the proceedings of the French legislative assemblies in the deepest and most bloody days of the French revolution. Last winter a hired band of ruffians drove the Legislature of Pennsylvania out of its chambers; and a gunpowder plot to blow up a brigade of yeomanry troops, ordered out to preserve the peace, IS JUSTIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENT PAPER AT WASHINGTON!

New York Com. Adv.

The citizens of Charleston are about to erect a monument to the memory of their deceased fellow citizen, Gen Hayne.

Cincinnati is found, by the census just taken, to have a population of 40,000. It has increased 40 per cent since 1835.

The Newburyport Herald says this—it is good:

"A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, October 10.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Termination of the War in Spain.—Don Carlos in France.—Protested Bills of the Philadelphia Bank of the United States.—France acknowledges the Independence of Texas.—Rise in Wheat—the Crops in Great Britain doubtful.

The Steamer Liverpool, Captain Fayrer, was announced below this morning, between seven and eight o'clock. The Liverpool left England on the 21st of September, and has been eighteen days on her passage between Liverpool and New York.

The Liverpool comes to us full of passengers. Every berth was engaged, and upwards of *seventy* gentlemen were refused a passage, for want of room. More than ninety passengers have arrived.

FROM THE MORNING POST.

UNITED STATES BANK DRAFTS DISHONORED.

HAVRE DE GRACE, *Sat. Sept.* 14.—This town, or rather the commercial portion of it, is quite in a commotion, in consequence of a circumstance of immense importance which has just occurred in the mercantile world here. You are of course aware, that Havre is the great *entrepot* of the products of the New World, as far as France is concerned; and that its transactions with the United States of America, carried on by a double line of packet ships from hence to New York and New Orleans, are therefore the transactions of the French nation. In their ambition to rival the manufactures of England, and, consequently, to dispense with them altogether, the commercial capitalists of this country have for the last two years overtraded in Cotton. One of the fearful results of this gambling system of speculation has just fallen on this city like a thunder-bolt. This morning, a bill of the United States Bank, for a sum little short of a million sterling, was dishonored by the house on which it was drawn in Havre, one of the oldest and most opulent commercial establishments in France, and connected with the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., of London. You can hardly conceive the consternation this circumstance has caused here, or the injury which is likely to accrue from it to the mercantile community. Many persons say that the act was rash and unadvised, and urge in strong terms the certain solvency of the United States Bank; while others, on the contrary, say that it was a well-timed and well-managed *tour de' addresse*, to prevent the Americans playing the same trick with France as they did with England in 1837; that is, in plain terms, over-reaching their too credulous European correspondents. This latter opinion obtains among the majority of men of business in Havre. Be this, however, as it may, the American merchants in this town, as well as those native houses less largely engaged in heavy transactions with the western continent, or not so well informed as the house in question, are all in utter despair; and the Americans, so long every thing with the French nation, are now as much out of favor as they were before preferred by them. Since Havre became the Liverpool of France, never was 'Change in so agitated a state as it has been all this day. America is now looked on as a bankrupt once more.

LONDON, 19th Sept. 1839.

You will learn, not without concern and surprise, the particulars of the extraordinary protest of the drafts of the United States Bank, on the house of Hottinguer & Co. of Paris and Havre for non acceptance. The event has caused an immense sensation here, as doubtless it must with you, still more. The amount of their dishonored bills has been variously stated, but is now understood, in the best quarters, to be about £300,000.

France.—The French government, according to the *Commerce*, has acknowledged the independence of Texas, and has entered into a treaty of friendship and commerce, which has been signed at Paris by M. DE PONTOIS and the Texan envoy. "It appears," adds the journal, "that the ability shown by M. DE PONTOIS in negotiating this treaty has had an influence in procuring his nomination to the important post of Ambassador at Constantinople."

The *National* states that the treaty of alliance and commerce between France and Texas is not yet signed, and that the delay is to be ascribed to the omission in the draught of the treaty of an article stipulating for the freedom of conscience in favor of the French residents in that republic.

ENTRANCE OF DON CARLOS INTO FRANCE.

PARIS, Sunday night, half-past 8.

At length all doubts are at end—Don Carlos is in France. A telegraphic despatch just published in the Moniteur Parisien, thus announces the fact:—

"Don Carlos has claimed hospitality and a refuge. He has just entered France with his family."

The French Ministry appropriates to itself, in a great degree, through its official organ, the merit of having pacified Spain.

LIVERPOOL, September 20, 1839.

Since our last circular of 31st ult. per British Queen, our Cotton market has, for the most part, continued in a depressed state. Up to the 6th inst., the pressure on all low and middling qualities was so great, that prices gave way full ¼d per lb. on these, and ⅛ on the better descriptions. Money having then become more plentiful and there being a general expectation of a better state of things, the demand for yarns and goods having also revived, which enabled spinners to resume full work, the Cotton market became more animated and part of the decline in price was recovered. Matters seemed going on favorably, when the news of the refusal of Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. of Paris, to honor the draft of the U. S. Bank, once more threw every thing into confusion, and caused a revived want of confidence, which has naturally had its effect on prices and induced holders to offer their stocks more freely than before. We have every reason to think, however, that the above mentioned unpleasant occurrence has by this time been satisfactorily arranged—the excitement at first produced by the news is beginning to die away, and we should hope that business will soon again recover.

Our present quotations for ordinary and middling Cottons are considerably below those of our last reports, but this is in part attributable to the quantity of very low Cotton which has been offered this month, the quality of which is inferior to any previously on the markets. Even fair to good fair qualities may be had at a decline of ¼d per lb., but good and fine, from their scarcity, maintain their value. Brazil and most long stapled Cottons are even ¼d dearer.

The imports since our last, amount to 32,244 bales, and the sales to 89,010 bales, of which 75,400 bales to the trade, 10,760 bales for export and 2,750 bales to speculators.

Discount is still at 6 per cent. and the weather generally unfavorable for the harvest, so that even if matters resume their accustomed train, we can hardly expect any considerable advance in the price of Cotton.

Flour is higher.

TURPENTINE.—A small sale of mixed quality has been made at 12s 6d per cwt., but the drawers will not give more than that for new at present. Holders are very firm, and it remains to be seen if the early supplies from your side will be limited enough to enable them to support the price.

For AMERICAN STOCKS, offers for any amount are readily accepted, at prices far below previous rates, so that it impossible to give quotations.

LONDON GRAIN MARKET, Sept. 20.

The arrivals of Wheat this week has been trifling, and prices are about 8s higher than this day week. Fine new English Wheat cannot be bought under 80s, and if in fine condition 84.

American Flour in bond is worth 36s a barrel readily.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Sept. 21.

COTTON.—The demand for the Trade has been fair, but Exporters have not bought quite so freely this week; American has declined ⅛d to ¼d per lb., and upon the low qualities of Egyptian a reduction of ¼d has been submitted to, while Brazils, which are in good demand, are ¼d to ½d higher. 1500 American and 600 Pernambuco have been taken for export. *Sales of the week*—270 Sea Island at 24 a 26; 70 Stained, 10 a 12; 5910 Bowed Georgia, 7¾ a 7⅞; 5550 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 7¾ a 8d, for fair to good fair.

N. YORK MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.

THURSDAY, P. M.

We have seldom known Wall street in a greater state of excitement than at present. The crowd below William street is excessive. The condition of the Banks in Philadelphia,—the general news relating to Money and Banks,—has burst upon the public mind so suddenly, that a large portion of our citizens have crowded to the street to hear particulars.

At 8 o'clock the Steamer Liverpool reached us with most important tidings, and the consequence has been that all is bustle and excitement.

The news is decidedly bad. The weather it will be seen had been unfavorable. Grain had risen, and Money was as scarce as ever. There had been a pause in the acceptance of Bills of Exchange drawn by the United States Bank on Hottingeur & Co., Paris.—The latest letters state that these Bills had been honored through some arrangement made with the Rothchilds, and that none of them will come back.

There is another favorable feature. The Bank ceased drawing by the Great Western and British Queen—her last Bills drawn on London, went out by the Liverpool, all of which were accepted, as the Bank had about three or four millions on the way; it is believed that all these bills will be duly paid and that none will return. These facts are highly important.

The effect on our Money Market has not been as unfavorable as might have been expected. Stocks generally have fallen off one per cent., but United States Bank has of course, fallen more. The Banks all go on calmly, and have not been called on for any considerable amount of Specie. They are perfectly confident of their ability to meet the crisis.

In consequence of the rise in Grain in England, the holders of Flour have refused to sell at present, and they calculate confidently on an advance.

The Paris Presse announces that M. Jaudon, agent of the American banks in London, had arrived in Paris. He immediately waited on Messrs. Rothschild and Hottinguer, and, according to that journal, there was every likelihood that the bills drawn by the Bank of the United States would be paid. The current version of the transaction most accredited, for there are several afloat, is, that of the whole amount of these draughts, which is 6,200,000 francs, or about 248,000*l.* the amount of 60,000*l.* had been accepted for honor of third parties, and that the remaining amount of 188,000*l.* had been, or would be accepted by Messrs. Rothschild, of course under security given.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

We received, last night, by the rail road cars, the Philadelphia evening papers of yesterday, by which we learn that all the Philadelphia Banks, except the Commercial Bank, after full consultation, had resolved to SUSPEND SPECIE PAYMENTS *forthwith*. The reasons for this important step, which, of course is destined to exert an important influence upon the whole country, are set forth in the subjoined article from the Philadelphia Gazette.

We understand from passengers in the cars that the necessity for the suspension was generally acquiesced in by the people, and that, although large crowds assembled in the neighborhood of the Banks, there was no confusion and no manifestation of popular discontent. Attentive observers have for some time foreseen this result, which, indeed, in the actual circumstances of the country, could not have been much longer postponed. It now becomes the duty of all to counsel as well as to practice moderation, forbearance and leniency towards the Banks and towards each other. Whatever may be the action of our Banks upon the subject, our citizens may be assured that it will be dictated by a high regard to the interests of our society.

The Philadelphia Gazette announces, at the same time, the suspension of the Farmers' Bank of Reading—a Bank situated in Berks county. It insists that the suspension was the only available measure of salvation for Philadelphia.

"To postpone it, would have been to drain her of her silver in a few months, for the benefit of New York. Two millions of specie must inevitably have gone by the 1st of November, as one million did go, from one only of our institutions within a month past. Of course the fractional parts of dollars under five, and the change under one dollar, will continue to be paid in silver.—This is fairly presumable, there being no notes under the first denomination allowed by statute."

From the Philada. Gazette of yesterday afternoon.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

We learn that a conference of delegates of the different Banks and of the Board of Trade of this city, was held last evening, at which it was determined, as a matter vitally concerning the safety and prosperity of the community, forthwith to suspend specie payments. This resolution, with one or two exceptions of which we hear rumours not fully authentic, was carried into unanimous execution to-day.

It is unnecessary, as it is impracticable, to go suddenly into an ample elucidation of this great measure. It is sufficient to know that it is not one of quick and desperate immaturity—it is one of cool reflection, of well-weighed facts, and well descried results,—which, in any event, can scarcely fail of affording *relief* where before there were perplexities, distress, and struggling confidence. Of the main momentum to this point, operative in both hemispheres, we propose to speak briefly.

The affair is not one of choice, by the Banks, but of necessity—a necessity not arising out of a lack of power to continue specie payments, but of self-preservation, under the form of keeping the specie from being draped out of the country.

The balance of trade being against us, demands came over here for specie, and every packet ship went out carrying away from a half to a million of dollars. This was the *great* cause of the late stricture in our Banks' discounts; the Banks *could not* discount paper, because their issues came back upon them directly, for specie. The merchants were bleeding at every pore. Trade and commerce were literally stopped. To aid, as far as possible, the Banks, (some of them) gave their credit to the merchants under the form of Post-notes, payable four, or six, or eight months ahead, hoping by the time they arrived at maturity that the pressure might become relaxed. But this did not afford the relief. The merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, were yet suffering. This suffering was not confined to this city. New York felt it under all its forms of severity,—as indeed did all our cities, *and the whole country*.

What, under these circumstances, was to be done? The Banks are just as good, and better, and more solid, under a season of suspension, as under its opposite. The obligation to pay out specie, to be taken out of the country, no longer existing, their specie remaining secure in their vaults, and the cause that forced them to suspend discounting, being removed, a relief can now be extended to a suffering people, by relaxing their orders for curtails, as well as by suitable aids through discounts.

But besides the foreign demands for specie, the recent fires in New York and in this city, have made a call for the relief of the sufferers, under all their forms, for at least one million and a half of dollars. This is an addition to the previous pressure. The calamity required to be met—but the Banks *could not meet this additional demand*, except at the loss of just that much of specie to the country.

There is great relief at the bottom of this suspension. Let the people regard it in its true light, and it will be every where applauded.

The means required for rebuilding our burned districts, both here and in New York, can now be had—and this will be to set thousands of mechanics and working men to work, who must otherwise have remained idle.

BALTIMORE, *Oct.* 11.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The intelligence of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in Philadelphia, which was published in the morning papers of yesterday, led to meetings of the Boards of Directors of all the Banks in Baltimore, by whom it was at once unanimously agreed to suspend also. This course meets with the entire approbation of the public, and led to not the least manifestation of discontent on the part of any portion of the people. The cars of Wednesday evening, by which the news of the suspension in Philadelphia reached us, brought also a number of the agents of brokers in that city, who came on for the purpose of drawing all the specie they could command, but the prompt action of our Banks prevented the consummation of their unneighborly design. It cannot be denied that the New York and Philadelphia Banks have, for several weeks past, been engaged in an effort to drain Baltimore of her specie—with a view, we presume, to impose upon her the odium of the first suspension. But, we have reason to believe that this effort would have proved unavailing in the worst aspect of the case.

The uncertainty of the duration of the suspension—the doubt as to the measures which the Legislature may adopt, and the admonitions of experience—should teach the Banks to be cautious how they weaken themselves by an imprudent extension of their business. They should so shape their operations as to be ready, at all times, to go out of existence, with the least delay and the least shock to society. There can be no doubt that public sentiment is strongly in favour of a reduction of the number, and there is no telling which of them may be called upon to surrender up its charter. It is useless to deny that the Legislature will be strongly anti-Bank, and it is the part of prudence to be prepared to meet the utmost extent of its *ultraism* upon this subject. This can be done whilst, at the same time, they extend all reasonable relief to the community.—*Chronicle.*

The Country in 1845.—In the event of Mr. Van Buren's re-election to the Presidency in 1840, the Administration of the Federal Government in 1845, will, in all probability, stand thus:

Thomas H. Benton, President,
Amos Kendall, Vice-President,
Francis P. Blair, Secretary of State,
Alexander Duncan, Secretary of *War*,
Robert Dale Owen, Secretary of the Navy,
Jesse Hoyt, Secretary of the Treasury,
Isaac Hill, Post-master General,
Peter V. Daniel, Attorney General.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Gen. Harrison and the Enquirer.—We do not know, among all our public journals of respectable standing, one whose misfortune it is to be so often confronted and rebuked by its own opinions regarding public men as the Richmond Enquirer. In addition to the many instances of this, which are familiar to newspaper readers, we have met the following case, which a Northern editor has drawn forth from the files of the Enquirer, to contrast with its recent opinions of the same distinguished citizen.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF OCT. 20, 1813.

Gen. Harrison's detailed letter [giving an account of the victory over the British army under Proctor] tells us every thing that we wish to know about the officers *except himself*. He does justice to every one but to Harrison—and the world must, therefore, do justice to THE MAN WHO WAS TOO MODEST TO BE JUST TO HIMSELF.

The Season.—We are suffering in this region under a drought of extraordinary continuance, such as we have never known. The consequence has been a great superabundance of dust, and equal scarcity of water. Many of the most flush springs in the country have failed. Nearly all the small streams are dry.—The mills stopped, and no prospect whatever of *rain*. The Yadkin river is considerably lower than it has ever been, in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitants" that we have seen. Crops are upon the whole, abundant, but it is a bare possibility to get grinding enough in the country for bread. The river mills are crowded with applicants, many coming from 40 to 60 miles and upwards.

Salisbury Carolinian.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 2.

Indian Depredations.—On Friday the 17th ult. a party of Indians attacked the house of Mr. Bunch on the Wakulla, murdered Mrs. Bunch and one child and burned the house; also fired on, and wounded badly, Mrs. Whitaker living neighbour to Mr. Bunch. A detachment of the 'Minute men,' started on Monday morning in pursuit of the Indians; the sad news not having reached town until Sunday night at 11 o'clock, from the circumstances of Mr. Bunch living distant from any settlement.

MOBILE, October 1.

Health of the City.—We had indulged the hope that by this day, *the first of October*, we should be able to announce to our distant friends a perceptible abatement of the dreadful epidemic, which for the last six weeks has raged with such awful severity in our city. But it is our unpleasant duty still to repeat the painful declaration, that *there is no improvement in the health of the City.*

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

"MOBILE, October 3.—Since the 29th Sept., four fires, one on Saturday night, the 29th, the square above my dwelling burnt half down, being old wooden buildings—the loss not heavy. The fire last night destructive, three brick stores on Dauphin street, the large City Hotel, on Royal street, and sundry other brick buildings—the loss heavy. It does appear that incendiaries are now at work—by sickness, death and fires, our city is devoted to destruction."

The epidemic in our city (says the N. O. *True American* of the 3d inst.,) continues to abate. A few new cases are daily heard of, but they yield easily to medicine, and the hearse is, comparatively, seldom met with in the streets.

In our own State, the fever either yellow or congestive, prevails at Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Opelousas, Rapides, and Franklin. Indeed we have never known a season in Louisiana, that has been so very unhealthy.

Distressing Accident.—We understand that Duncan Rose, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Person county, fell from a loft in his stable, in Roxborough, on Saturday night last, and broke his neck. Mr. Rose was a respectable and worthy citizen, and his sudden death will be regretted by all who knew him.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Distressing Casualty.—On the 23d of last month, while a party of persons were felling timber, a few miles West of Statesville, Iredell county, a limb descended on John Taylor, who was instantly killed, his head being literally crushed to pieces. Mr. Taylor was 24 years—the son of Caswell Taylor, of Randolph county, and the brother of our townsman, Mr. James Taylor.

Salisbury Watchman.

Office Holders in Maine.—It appears, from a report of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, that the *expenses* of nine collection districts in Maine, for one year, were $76,829 53 *more* than the revenue collected in those districts! That is, the collectors kept all they got, and drew from the United States Treasury this sum in addition. The following is a list of the districts, with the amount of the *score* which each ran up against the Government respectively:

Wiscasset	$13,182 62
Waldoboro'	18 269 02
Passamaquoddy	19,457 78
Penobscot	15,539 79
Frenchman's Bay	4,892 90
Machias	2,163 66
Saco	1,318 95
York	1,332 03
Belfast	582 81
Sum Total	$76,829 53

The question naturally arises, why are so many office holders kept in pay of the Government, where they do not collect sufficient revenue for their own salaries? For the same purpose, doubtless, that the inspector of this *port* is billeted upon the public Treasury at a charge of two or three hundred dollars per annum: *for the purpose of rewarding its political hirelings.* These worthies are scattered, or rather swarm, along the whole seacost of Maine, from Kittery to Quoddy; the noisiest of demagogues, the busiest of electioneerers. They get up caucuses and conventions, make speeches and converts, write and fight for Mr. Van Buren, and are paid for their services by a draft upon Uncle Sam.

Dover (N. H.) Enq.

The *Loco Foco Gun Powder Plot*, which was to be the grand finale and crash to the *sacking* of the Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., is assuming a more serious shape. The Baltimore Patriot has this in allusion to it:—

The "Hoax."—The Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, a paper under the influence and control of Mr. M'Elwee, the hero of the gunpowder plot, in reference to the disclosures of Mr. M. to Col. Pleasanton, about the blowing up of the troops who were ordered to Harrisburg, to quell the riot, says that "Mr. M'Elwee was certainly justified by the circumstances" to commit the act! We felt certain, and so declared some time ago, that M'Elwee would make no pretence of having been "hoaxing" Col. Pleasanton. In what light will the Richmond Enquirer and Charleston Mercury now view this matter.

Work for next Congress.—Douglass, the defeated Locofoco member of Congress from the Chicago (Illinois) district, has given out his intention to contest his seat. The Locofoco candidates in New Jersey also talk very bold, and so elsewhere. In fact, the immaculate Globe already menaces a rehearsal of *the Harrisburg scenes*, if the Whigs do not capitulate in time and allow enough pretenders to come in to secure a Van Buren Speaker. So the sword is to come beforehand, and the purse to be secured afterwards. We are getting along amazingly fast towards a monarchy.

N. Y. Star.

Florida—the Peace.—Since General Macomb, about the first of May, announced "the war ended," the Indians have killed forty-six citizens and soldiers—destroyed a vast amount of property—and kept the whole Territory in a turmoil.

Honest industry is, after all, man's only sure dependence for the double blessing of a contented mind and a comfortable livelihood.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION!—It will be seen that another Suspension of Specie Payments has taken place. It commenced in Philadelphia on Wednesday last—all the Banks except the Commercial concurring, and that following on the next day;—was followed up on the same day by all the Banks in Delaware; on Thursday by the Banks in Baltimore, and on Friday by those in Washington and Georgetown, except the Patriotic Bank. There appears to be no doubt that every Southern and Western Bank will suspend. Whilst the New York banks held out at the latest dates, and avowed their determination not to suspend. The New England Banks, also, it is said, will not suspend. We shall be rejoiced to find them able to maintain their ground; but it is thought they cannot stand, except by discontinuing business, and breaking the merchants. There had been no run upon the New York Banks, and they were even said to have commenced discounting liberally; but how that can be, we cannot well see. If making an effort to sustain themselves, it would seem to be very imprudent to throw out more notes.

This second suspension is in every respect a deplorable occurrence. The country is to be afflicted again with an irredeemable currency; the public character and credit will suffer; public and private interests be jeopardied; great obstacles be thrown in the way of the prosecution of every species of business; and last, but not least, the opportunity will be afforded to the Tory party of carrying into effect their long cherished designs against the whole banking system. If they would simply retrace their steps so far as to reduce the number of Banks to what it was before 1835, they might do the country good. But we fear they will not be satisfied with any thing short of a total abrogation of the whole system, where they have the power, for the purpose of substituting the Sub-Treasury and hard-money system, or some other new-fangled scheme. A primary cause of the present evil is, that the Jackson Van Buren party has created so many banks since the U. S. Bank was vetoed, as to derange the whole system. And we owe exemption from any severe pressure in North Carolina, to the fact, that the same system of over-banking has not been introduced here. We have rather a deficiency than a surplus of banking capital; but the result shows, as we have always contended, that it is best to err on the safe side. It is true that our Banks will have to suspend to protect themselves; but there is no pressure here, no general bankruptcy, no loss of credit.

In some of the States, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for example, there are already indications that it will be made a party question; and as, in both those States, the Tories have the control of the Legislature, it is probable that scarcely any, if any, of the charters (which are all ferfeited by this suspension,) will be renewed. In this condition of things, clouds and darkness rest upon the future.

We did not suppose, hard as the times were in the Northern cities, that the banks would have consented to a suspension. We regarded it as a death-struggle with them; and though it was apparent that they were not making money, and that the business classes were suffering dreadfully from having to pay 1½ to 3 per cent. a month for money, we believed that the banks would hold out. The immediate pressure is said to be relieved by the suspension.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In the midst of the consternation produced by the suspension, the Steamer Liverpool arrived on Thursday last, with more bad news. The continued scarcity of money in England, with the injury to the crop, it was feared would cause a suspension of the Bank of England. The bills of the U. S. Bank had been dishonored at Havre; and Cotton had fallen. See the particulars.

The specie in the Bank of England is reduced to two millions pounds sterling, and it is thought impossible that a suspension could be avoided.

THE EFFECT.—On Thursday, under the united influence of the suspension and the bad news from Europe, U. S. Bank stock fell from about par down to $71. Other stocks fell but little.

Every thing was pretty quiet in New York. No run upon the banks. Philadelphia bank notes were sold at 10 per cent. discount, then at 7½, and finally at 5. Southern paper generally was utterly refused.

The New York Banks have about four millions of specie, and a very small circulation.

At Philadelphia, specie commanded a premium of 7 to 7½ per cent. At Baltimore 7 per cent.

The only article of produce affected by the news, is Flour, which went up from 5 87 to 6 50. No change in Cotton.

SHIN-PLASTERS.—There appears, we rejoice to find, to be a determination in the Northern States to prevent the issue of shin-plasters. The Governor of Pennsylvania has taken the lead, by directing the Prosecuting officers to enforce the law rigidly against all who may violate it.

The numerous friends in this State, of CHARLES T. HAIGH, Esq., will be glad to learn that he arrived at New York, with his Lady and daughter, on Friday last, in the packet ship Cambridge, 31 days from Liverpool.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—Mr. John Hopkins, Florist, of this place, presented us, a few days ago, a splendid bouquet, containing from 30 to 40 beautiful Dahlias, of almost every colour and shade of colour, from the most delicate white to the darkest crimson. Mr. H. has a greater variety of this superb flower than has ever before been seen in this State. His garden, on North Street, is well worth a visit.

THE DROUGHT.—The long-continued and distressing drought was terminated here on Sunday last, by a fine rain. Between its effects and the injury from frost, the crop of Cotton has undoubtedly been cut short.

We have seen in our exchange papers from the South, letters from Perry county, Ala., Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., Abbeville, Pendleton, and Greenville, S. C., all giving most distressing accounts of the drought. All concur in representing the injury to the crops as most serious. It is apparent, they unite in saying, that the Cotton crop will be at least as short as last year.

MR. RIVES'S SPEECH.—We insert this week the larger part of the late Speech of Mr. Rives, and will give the remainder next week. It is a powerful defence of his own course, and administers a severe castigation to those self-styled Republicans who have abandoned every thing of Republicanism but the name. It will be read with interest and profit.

THE ELECTIONS.—As stated in our last, Maryland sends five Tories and three Whigs to Congress. In the Legislature, the Whigs have a majority in the Senate and the Tories a majority in the House of Delegates.

NEW JERSEY.—The election for members of the Legislature took place on Wednesday last. The Whigs triumphed handsomely, having a majority of 3 in the Senate, and 13 in the House, a gain of 2 in the Senate and 3 in the House. A Whig Governor will be chosen by the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Tories have succeeded in both branches of the Legislature, but by what majority we have not ascertained.

GEORGIA.—Result not ascertained. Ten Counties have been heard from, which give Dougherty (Whig) for Governor, 4,627 votes, and McDonald (Tory) 3,212. The vote is a small one, the Whig candidate having lost since 1837, 976 votes, and the Tory 268. The probability is that the Whigs have lost the State.

OHIO.—A few returns are given in the Globe, which almost encourage us to hope that this State has been rescued from the spoilers.

THE PROSPECT.—Strong fears are entertained, since the late elections, that the Administration will be able, at the ensuing Session of Congress, to carry its favorite measure, the Sub-Treasury. The Richmond Whig has the following on the subject of the strength of parties:—

Next House of Representatives.

The Whig loss in Maryland will not seriously affect the Whig majority in the House of Representatives. According to the estimate, which we some time since published, and which we believe to be strictly accurate, the loss of two in Maryland and two in Mississippi will still leave the Whigs a majority of *six*—enough to explore the villanies of the party and stay the usurpations of the Executive. We would prefer a little larger majority, to provide against contingencies:—but John Randolph's majority of *one* is a very substantial and effective one.

The Globe put forth a classification of the members elect about the 1st September last, which was in substance as follows: Democrats, 112, (including Mr. Fisher of N. C. and Mr. Campbell of S. C. and Mr. Wick of Ia.) Whigs 109. Vacancies 2. Contested 7.—Mississippi, Maryland and Rhode Island, sending 12, at that time to vote. The two latter have voted, and give the Administration 5 and the Whigs 5—making 117 V. B., 114 Whigs. Deduct Mr. Fisher and Mr. Campbell from the Administration list, and add them to the Whigs, make 116 Whigs, 115 V. B. Of the contested seats, the Whigs have certificates of election for six—5 in New Jersey and 1 in Illinois. They will of course be as much entitled to their seats at the opening of Congress as any other members. They should, therefore, be added to the Whig list, and will make 122 W., 115 V. B. The other contested seat, spoken of by the Globe, is the one to which Mr. Naylor of Philadelphia lays claim, and to which his right is beyond all doubt.—He and his competitor both have certificates: Mr. Lucas' sent is also contested.

Giving Mr. Naylor his seat, and supposing the other members whose seats are contested to retain them and giving the Administration 2 members in Mississippi—the Whigs will have 123—the Administration 117.

Besides the two vacancies mentioned by the Globe, 1 in Massachusetts and 1 in South Carolina, two others have occurred in these States, and 1 in Missouri. Supposing that gentlemen of the same politics will be returned, i. e. 2 Whigs and 3 V. B. of which there is little or no doubt, parties will stand in the next House, Whigs 124, V. B. 119.—Giving the PEOPLE a majority of FIVE against the EXECUTIVE, even under the most adverse contingencies that may occur.

With the popular branch of the National Legislature in favor of the People, for the first time for ten years, the Whigs, whatever reverses have recently befallen them, have no right to despond.—They have wrought well thus far, unaided by a full exposure of the corruptions of the Party.—Let them persevere, and with the light which a free House of Representatives will be able to throw upon the misdeeds of the Executive agents, they will triumph.

It is possible, as above, that a Whig Speaker may be elected, (though we have our doubts,) and Whig Committees be appointed. But even that may not be a test on the Sub-Treasury. Several of the Georgia members are *Sub-Treasury* Whigs; and we cannot help thinking that the New Jersey Whigs will have to give place to their opponents. Then as to Mr. Fisher, those who can tell how he will vote, must know more of him than most people in this State. If we must judge from the tone of the Western Carolinian, which is supposed to reflect his opinions, there is a strong leaning towards the Administration.

We have deprecated the success of the Sub-Treasury, as a great National evil. We have done what we could to defeat it. If the majority prefer it, however, we must endeavor to acquiesce, or at least to bear the evil with as much fortitude as we can command.

WAYNE COUNTY.—Gen. N. Washington, John C. Slocumb, and Jas. Griswold, Delegates to the Raleigh Convention. John W. Sasser, Wm. D. Cobb, Thos. Kennedy, Jas. Everitt, and Richard Washington, Delegates to a District Convention at Kinston to appoint a Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention. Mr. Clay was recommended for President. And a numerous Committee of Vigilance was appointed.

A great Conservative Convention was held at Syracuse, N. Y. on the 3d instant, composed of 225 Delegates, from 42 counties. The proceedings were marked by "uncompromising hostility to the administration and the Sub-Treasury." Mr. Tallmadge was present, and made a long speech, in vindication of his course in the Senate, and opposition to the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Legare of S. Carolina was also present by invitation, and delivered "one of the most thrilling and electrifying bursts of patriotic eloquence ever heard," as it is described, and we have no doubt justly.

We think that New York State, at the election next month, for members of the Legislature, will go against the administration.

SOUTHERN COMMERCE.—A line of packets from Charleston to Liverpool has just been established. Four ships, all owned in Charleston, are engaged, one of which will sail from Charleston on the 1st, and from Liverpool on the 15th, of each month. This is an important movement in favor of Southern Commerce.

A number of Apples, the second crop from a June Apple Tree in the Orchard of Mr. Ford, in this vicinity, were brought to this office on Monday. One of them weighed 4 ounces, and is far larger than any second crop apple we ever saw.

THE MACON CONVENTION.—Monday last was the day fixed on for the meeting of Southern Planters, &c. at Macon, to devise means to keep up the price of Cotton. In reference to this meeting, a letter is published from Gen. Hamilton, of S. C., dated at Liverpool, Aug. 20, strongly urging the absolute necessity of keeping back the present crop of Cotton from Liverpool until February next, as the only means of preventing a glut in the market, and still lower prices. He thought that unless it was held back, the banks would have to suspend. They *have* suspended, and it is believed that if any thing could have prevented it, it would have been the early receipt of the crop in market, which was prevented by the sickness and low waters of the South. So little can even great men anticipate the effect of experiments on commerce. Perhaps after all he does best, who carries his crop to market as soon as he gets it ready. In the long run he probably gets the most for the produce of his labor.

Gen. Hamilton arrived in the Liverpool, on Thursday last, and doubtless hurried on to Macon, to attend the Convention.

PERIODICALS.—We have received the first No. of the "Southern Baptist Pulpit, or monthly Sermons, from the manuscripts of living Baptist Ministers, residing in the Southern States," published in this town by Mr. Wm. Potter. It is neatly printed, and we understand has already an extensive patronage among the denomination for which it is chiefly designed.

The "Southern Literary Messenger," for October, is at hand, in its usual elegant garb, and with a variety of attractive articles.

GREAT FIRES.—The first ten days of this month were marked by a greater number of calamitous fires, than have ever occurred in the same space of time in this country.

The first in order of time occurred at Mobile, where the property destroyed consisted of 20 or 30 buildings, among them a large Hotel.

The next was at Natchez, Miss., where property to the amount of $100,000 was destroyed.

Then at Aiken, S. C. on the 4th, where every store in the town was destroyed. About 50 houses, including out-houses, were burnt, and the loss of buildings and goods amounted to $70,000.

Next the great fire at Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, which happened on the morning of the 5th, and burnt about 50 stores, warehouses and dwellings. Loss about $600,000. Three of the firemen were killed, and six others severely wounded or burned, by the falling of walls, &c. This was the most extensive fire, it is believed, that ever occurred in Philadelphia.

The last, and worst, as regards loss of property, took place at New York on Sunday morning the 6th. It broke out on Water Street, and destroyed the whole block bounded on Water and Front Streets, and Fulton Street and Burling Slip, including 37 stores, 4 and 5 stories high, and property to the amount of about a million of dollars. The U. S. Hotel, well known as Holt's Hotel, was frequently on fire, but was saved. A Mr. Storms, one of the sufferers, has been burnt out four times within the last five years. The walls of some of the buildings having fallen, the bricks lie in the streets, each one separate, and as clear of mortar as if they had been cleaned off with a trowel—a beautiful specimen of the durable style of building in New York.

A few hour before this fire, another occurrred in the upper part of the city,—which destroyed 3 buildings. Some sparks from this fire set fire to four houses on another street, which were partially injured.

The firemen then had two or three hours rest, when they were called out to a fire in Eldridge Street, where five or six houses were burnt, and which was not subdued when the great fire on Water Street broke out.

How the firemen of New York manage to live, is a mystery to any one who has spent a few weeks in that modern Sodom.

On the evening after these fires, a planing mill and a large dwelling were burnt in Brooklyn.

The insurance amounted, in Aiken to $15,800; in Philadelphia nearly the whole; in New York from 4 to 600,000 dollars.

These losses fall heavily indeed on the cities where they have occurred, in the midst of a most distressing pressure for money.

Our townsman, William H. Haywood, Jr., has been nominated at a Van Buren meeting in Mecklenburg, as a Candidate for Governor at the next Election. A Col. Kerr opposed the nomination, because he was the brother-in-law of Gov. Dudley!

Raleigh Register.

Bank Robbery in Tennessee.—The Branch Bank of the State of Tennessee was robbed on the night of the 24th ult., of between $25,000 and $30,000. The Nashville Whig says that the robber entered the outer door with a false key, and finding the key of the safe, which had been deposited in a private place in the banking room, succeeded in opening and taking from it the money. The money stolen is of bills on all the Tennessee Banks, the Bank of the United States, and some of the Alabama and Mississippi Banks. The Chashier of the Bank has offered $5000 reward—one half for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, and the other half for the recovery of the money.

POSTSCRIPT.

At New York, on Saturday last, U. S. Bank stock fell to 70, and stood at that. Other stocks rose slightly. The New York and New England Banks stood their ground. Exchange on Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8 to 10 per cent. discount. It is expected that the rates of discount further south will be very great.

Shippers are buying Flour at 6 50, Cotton steady, Corn 75 cents.

Extract of a letter, dated

"MOBILE, October 8, 1839.

"Our poor unfortunate city seems doomed to destruction. Last night it was fired again, and the destruction was awful. Hundreds of families are turned out of doors. The houses consumed were principally wooden buildings, and occupied by persons in moderate circumstances—Spaniards, Creoles, &c. Some very fine houses burnt. Loss will be small, comparatively, but the suffering will be great. The fever has rather abated in the last few days, though I should not be surpised if this fire causes many deaths. A great many sick had to be moved."

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

ARRIVALS.

October 9.—Brig Augusta from New York. 10.—Schr. Charles E. Thorn from New York. 11.—Brigs Tuscan from Boston, Castor from Bermuda; Schr. Meridian from Charleston. 12.—Schr. Mandarin from Charleston. 14.—Dutch Schr. Gran Maria from New York.

DEPARTURES.

October 9.—Schr. Splendid for Martinique. 10.—Brig Harvest for St. Domingo. 11.—Schr. Venus for Baltimore. 12.—Brig Angeline for Martinique; Schr. Edward for Boston. 13.—Brig Fame for St. Jago. 14.—Schr. Car of Commerce for New York.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Bacon, 1,771 lbs.; Turpentine, 655 bbls.; Lard, 2 bbls.; Corn, 102 bbls.; Tar 10 bbls.; Tallow, 1 bag; Beeswax, 1 bag.

Communication.

Mr. HALL: A visit to Mr. Hopkins' Garden, on Friday last, and a sight of the splendid Bouquet in your office on Saturday, suggested to my recollection some very pretty verses by the Rev. Mr. Lyte, a Clergyman of the village of Torbay in England. I send them to you, and if you think as well of them as I do, you will give them a place in the Observer:

A PLEA FOR THE DAHLIAS.

Oh spare my Flower, my gentle flower,
The slender creature of a day!
Let it bloom out its little hour,
And pass away.
Too soon its fleeting charms must lie
Decayed, unnoticed, overthrown;
Oh hasten not its destiny—
Too like thy own.

The *breeze* will roam this way to-morrow,
And *sigh* to find his *playmate* gone;
The bee will come its sweets to borrow,
And meet with none.
Oh *spare!* and let it still outspread
Its beauties to the passing eye,
And look up from its lowly bed
Upon the sky.

Oh spare my flower! Thou know'st not what
Thy undiscerning hand would tear;
A thousand charms thou notest not,
Lie treasured there.
Not Solomon in all his state,
Was clad like Nature's simplest child;
Nor could the world combined create
One flowret wild.

Spare, then, this humble monument
Of an Almighty's power and skill;
And let it at His shrine present
Its homage still.
He made it, who makes naught in vain,
He watches *it*—who watches *thee*,
And he can best its date ordain,
Who bade it be. H.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James Stacy, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG to Miss JANE W. PARRISH.

In Halifax, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Samuel Pearce, Col. ANDREW JOYNER to Mrs. SARAH W. BURTON.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, Rev. WM. S. JOHNSON, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, to Miss JANE HUNTER, daughter of Capt. Theo. Hunter.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Saturday morning last, JOHN A. LILLINGTON, Esq., in the 50th year of his age, late Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State.

"As waves the grass upon the fields to-day,
Which soon the *wasting scythe* shall sweep away;
As smiles the flowret in the morning dew,
Which eve's chill blast upon the winds may strew;
Thus in brief glory boast the sons of clay,
Thus bloom awhile, then wither and decay."

Departed this life, at his residence in Robeson county, on the 3d instant, Mr. SAMUEL P. WATSON, in the 48th year of his age. By this visitation of Providence, an aged parent and numerous relatives and friends have sustained a truly afflictive bereavement; and the Presbyterian Church (of which he was a member) has been bereft o f one who was ever ready to co-operate in advancing her interests. In him were combined all those virtues which adorn humanity. In the closing scene of his mortal career, he was tranquil and peaceful in the assurance of his acceptance with the Redeemer. To the latest moment of life, his example was worthy of imitation. But he has gone—gone to that bourne from whence no traveller ever returns. To his bereft friends we would say, weep not, but prepare to meet him again, where parting will be no more forever.—*Comm'd.*

In Robeson County, on the 9th instant, ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

It is due to a departed friend, that the memory of his virtues, should not be interred with his bones. Their recollection is the most soothing balm, to the aching hearts of his surviving relatives. In his sphere of action, which was the circle of common life, the deceased was highly useful. It could not be otherwise, where such active benevolence, such prevailing humanity, and such disinterested friendship, constituted so large a portion of character. His kind heart could not deny any favor it was in his power to bestow. Oft has he embarked in that most dangerous species of friendship, securityship; and though he has had to lament, sometimes, the treachery of his friendship, still he would lend his name, and think the world could not get along without such help.

For many years, and up to the time of his death, he belonged to that useful class of citizens, which form the magistracy of the country, and which in North Carolina, should be considered the most honorable, as its members render important public service, without any compensation. He was free from ostentation, or a display of any sort, and perhaps he was rather faulty in this respect. The easy simplicity of a country life, was the delight of his soul. This brief sketch may serve to show the worth and amiableness of his character, for which he was prominent.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 16.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	9½ a 10½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	21 a 25	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	65 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles. F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—OCTOBER 15.

Turpentine $2 52; Tar 1 55; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 8 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse 45 a 50; Rice 3 75.

NEW ORLEANS—Oct. 1.

Sales of the week, 5500 bales of new Cotton, at 10½ to 13⅜, chiefly at 11½ to 12½. 16,536 bales of new had been received, against 5794 to same time last year.

CHERAW MARKET—October 11.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 22 to 24; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 10 to 11; Corn 87½ to 1 00; Flour 6 to 7; Feathers 40 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4 50; Molasses 45 to 62; Nails, cut, 7¾ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 to 3 25.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 10, O'Hanlon's boat Union, with Goods for T. J. Curtis, A. W. Steel, P. P. Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, Boon, Caison & Co., P. Pearce, W. Prior, U. S. Arsenal, C. P. Mallett, S. W. Tillinghast, and C. T. Haigh.

DEPARTED, Oct. 11, boat Union, with produce for C. J. Orrell, D. B. Robinson & Co., James Hadlock, and C. P. Mallett.

Arrived this week, a few Flat loads of Goods on 8 inches of water for the back Country by the Henrietta Company.

Town Militia!

YOU are ordered to appear at the Court House on Thursday next, (to-morrow) the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., *(Regimental Parade,)* armed and equipped according to law. By order,

L. S. BELDEN, *Capt.*

Fayetteville, October 14, 1839.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

IS just receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS in his line, viz:—

Super super Blue, Black and Brown CLOTHS,
Extra superfine Invisible Green,
Blue, Black and Olive Cloths,
Waterloo Steel-mixed Cloth, suitable for Surtouts and Over-coats,
Cadet mixed Cloth,
Black Silk Velvet, the best quality,
Double milled Cassimere, a superior article,
Buff Cassimere, for Vests,
Single milled Black Cassimere, ditto, ditto,
Goats' hair Camlet, (black,)
Black Sa'in Silk, (English and French,)
Figured Satin Silk,
Silk Serge,
Buttons, a good assortment,
Straps for Pantaloons,
Sewing Silk, Twist, Thread, Lining, Canvass and Padding, all of good quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms to those who may favour him with their custom.

October 16, 1839. 67-4w

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL sell 40 or 50 thousand buds of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at one dollar per hundred, and will furnish Silk Worm Eggs without charge to persons purchasing my Trees. I will also sell two or three hundred Roots, with 8 or 10 inches of stem, at 20 cents per Root. I can have them delivered on fair terms at 100 miles distance, if the quantity purchased will justify. Address,

S. ALLEN,

Snow Camp, Orange county, N. C.

10th Mo., 2d, 1839. 67-5w

Piano Fortes.

A VARIETY of Piano Fortes are opened at the Female Seminary, for sale on commission.—They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from $150 to $350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1839. 67tf

SOUTHERN BAPTIST PULPIT.

PUBLISHED IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PRICE, $1 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

THE first No. has just made its appearance, the Editor having received sufficient encouragement to justify its publication.

He avails himself of this occasion to render to his patrons and brethren his sincere and hearty thanks for the aid they have already afforded in obtaining subscriptions for his work, and to beg of them that they will not relax their efforts until the project shall be established upon a permanent basis.

He has the promise of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Hooper, and of the Rev. Messrs. Meredith, Finch, Furman and others, to contribute, of their well known talents and piety, to the future numbers of this work; and he will spare no pains to obtain from other clerical brethren the ablest and most useful sermons.

The second number of the Pulpit will exhibit quite an improvement in appearance, as the Editor intends adding new materials to his establishment.

He requests the favor of his agents and patrons to send in the subscription lists already obtained, together with the money in advance, without delay.

☞Editors of Newspapers at the South, will please give the above an insertion.

Job Printing Office.

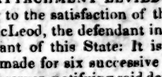
THE Subscriber has just established a Job Printing Office, on Bow Street, opposite the Catholic Church, where he is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, Jobs of every description.

He will shortly be supplied with Job and Fancy Type, of the newest style, and would be thankful for favors in his line of business. His prices will be regulated by those of the Observer Office.

WM. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1839. 67-3w

NEW STAGE LINE,



From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves. passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

Charles P. Mallett *vs.* Norman McLeod.

(ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Norman McLeod, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.

67] JOHN McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.

L. A. Nixon *vs.* Edward Webster.

Original Attachment levied on one lot of Land and the improvements thereon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Edward Webster of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

67] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

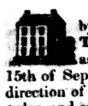
LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

House of Entertainment.



THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of **ELIZABETHTOWN**, Bladen County, will be opened as a House of Entertainment, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

August 28, 1839. 60-3in

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

A pair of Horses for sale.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 7 years old, gentle in harness, will be sold low. Apply at this Office.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Received this day per Steam Boat,

30 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

September 2, 1839. 61-tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Regimental Orders.

THE OFFICERS and PRIVATES composing the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill.

The Commissioned Officers are ordered to appear the day previous, for exercise.

By order of the Col. Comd't.,

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adj't.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tt

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.

August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale 15,000 fine Morus Multicaulis Trees, from four to six feet high, having numerous branches—they will average at least 100 buds.

The above trees will be sold, deliverable (in all the month of November) either in Raleigh or at any point on the Rail Road, between Petersburg and Raleigh.

For terms &c. inquire at this Office.

Sept. 24, 1839. 64—4w.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

Refer to
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, Dickinson & Morris, } *Wilmington.*
" E. L. & W. Winslow, Yarbrough & Ray, } *Fayetteville.*
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 14, 1839.

SILK AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

At Five per cent. advance on the cost for CASH.

THE Subscribers would apprise Merchants visiting the city of NEW YORK for the purchase of Goods, that, owing to the difficulty of making collections, and the high rate of exchanges, they have come to the conclusion of confining their sales hereafter exclusively to CASH.

As an inducement to purchasers, they offer their large and well selected assortment of *SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* at FIVE per cent. advance on the cost for *cash.*

From their long experience in the business, and the facilities they have in procuring Goods at the lowest prices, purchasers may have a guarantee that their interests will be promoted by examining their stock.

ADDOMS & CUNNINGHAM,
No. 225 *Pearl, corner of Platt St., N. York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-1m.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing 562 ACRES, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville, and 1½ from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.

Moore County, Sept. 11, 1839. 62-tf.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid County. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.

			Cents.
8 by 10	best Lake	Donmore Cylinder glass	10 pr lig't
9 " 12	do	do	15
10 " 12	do	do	17
10 " 14	do	do	22
10 " 16	do	do	24
10 " 18	do	do	27
11 " 14	do	do	24
11 " 16	do	do	27
11 " 18	do	do	30
12 " 14	do	do	28
12 " 16	do	do	32
12 " 18	do	do	36
12 " 20	do	do	38
12 " 22	do	do	40
13 " 16	do	do	34
13 " 18	do	do	38
13 " 20	do	do	42
13 " 22	do	do	46
14 " 16	do	do	36
14 " 18	do	do	40
14 " 20	do	do	44
14 " 22	do	do	48

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1¼ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents.

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2¼ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

Rolling or Standing Venetian Shutter Blinds—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-2m.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a Scheme of a Lottery, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals,* and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!
$500,000!!
$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!
2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!
3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK
LOTTERY
OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tfD

Blanks for sale at this Office.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ordinance of nature, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good mercury does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The teeth are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a universal remedy; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—10, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles,* and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles,* is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents,*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of olumbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

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